

To Our Patrons.
We are now forwarding our subscription bills to the patrons of the JOURNAL, and we hope to receive favorable responses.

We are requested by Mr. Robert N. Bloodworth to say that if the name of Robert Bloodworth, published as a member of the Radical County Executive Committee, was intended for him, that it was without his knowledge or consent. He is not a member of such Committee.

The Plow Boy.
We have received the first number of *The Plow Boy*, published under the auspices of the Catawba Valley Land Company, at Charlotte. This Company has a large amount of real estate which they propose to sell on the distribution plan. We suppose it is the object of the present publication to get the inducements held out by the Company before the public.

Col. S. D. Pool.

This gentleman, so long connected with the North Carolina press, has disposed of his interest in the *Newbern Journal of Commerce* to his sons, and removed to Norfolk. Col. Pool has endeavored himself to the good people of the State by the dignity, ability and sterling integrity with which he has battled for their rights and welfare during the most trying and eventful period of their history. We wish him most unbounded success in his new home and his new enterprise.

The Southwest Looking Up.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* has advice from the cotton region of the Southwest, which report the bottom lands improving in price, in expectation of the arrival of Chinese labor. A real estate agent in Mississippi writes that the price of plantations along the river has advanced from twenty-five to fifty per cent. within the past few months. Similar information comes from several points in Louisiana. The cotton crop in these two States promises very well, and the planters are intending to invest their surplus in the purchase of more alluvial lands, to be ready for the Chinese immigration which, it is thought, will be under fair headway by the next season. In Louisiana it is proposed to set a large force of Chinese at work, as soon as they can be obtained, upon the rebuilding of the levees—which are now in a sadly dilapidated condition. The levees of Mississippi are fortunately in a much better state. They have been finished to the extent of two hundred and fifteen miles, and but ten more await completion. To do the remaining work it is proposed to raise three hundred thousand dollars by a tax of one cent per pound on the new cotton crop, and also by a small land tax. We are happy to record these evidences of enterprise and renewed hope in the Southwest.

The Florida Detention.

The Florida papers of late have so teemed with the names and personalities of Swenson, Littlefield & Co., that we would suppose we had shipped a precious load of commodities to that little State. (And just here, in view of the villainies attempted to be perpetrated by Littlefield upon the people of Florida, Senator Abbott might well improve one of the frequent opportunities in which he appears before the negroes of New Hanover, to explain his connection with Littlefield and their joint trip to Tallahassee immediately before the latter was detected in his swindling operation.)

Any way, Swenson and Littlefield are about to be brought up in their headlong course. Many of our readers will recognize in the name of one of the complainants in the following writ of injunction, Col. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a native North Carolinian, the stepson of the late Judge Badger, and a gentleman of distinction in his adopted State.

It is but just to say that a rumor prevailed in Tallahassee on the 27th ult., based upon letters said to have been received, to the effect that Mr. Swenson has declared that, if the reports of the fraud in the railroad bill are true, he will have nothing to do with it. If this be true the alteration of the net was a gratuitous villainy and private speculation of Littlefield. What a precious scandal he seems to be.

The charge upon which this injunction is founded is, that Littlefield mutilated an act of the Legislature after its passage, in order to secure the bonds of the State without proper security on the part of himself and confederates. The following is the writ referred to:

Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit of Florida, for Leon County, in Chancery. George W. Scott and Joseph John Williams, Complainants, vs. Harrison Reed, Governor, and S. D. Pool, Treasurer, of the State of Florida, and George W. Swenson, Milton S. Littlefield, John P. Sanderson, J. L. Requa and William H. Hunt, Defendants.—Jail to enjoin the issue of Florida State Bonds under a pretended act of the Legislature of Florida, entitled "An Act to Perfect the Public Works of the State."

It appearing by affidavit filed in this case, that George W. Swenson, Milton S. Littlefield, John P. Sanderson, J. L. Requa and William H. Hunt, reside out of said State, but within the United States, and that said Swenson, Requa and Hunt reside out of said State, but within the United States, do appear and answer to the writ herein filed, to wit: That said Swenson, Requa and Hunt within two months, and the said Swenson and Littlefield within four months, from the time of the first publication of this order, otherwise the complainants' bill shall be taken pro confesso against the Defendants not appearing to answer as aforesaid; and that a copy of this order be published in the Weekly Floridian newspaper printed and published in Tallahassee, once a week for four months.

Ordered at Chambers this 14th day of July, A. D. 1869.

P. W. WHITE,
Judge of said Circuit of Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Leon County.
I, Charles H. Edwards, Clerk of the Circuit Court, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the original copy now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal of said Court, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1869.

C. H. EDWARDS, Clerk.
T. W. BRYANT, Jr.,
Solicitor for Complainants.

A clergyman has recovered \$26,000 for an accident on an English railway.

Mobs and Mob Law.
There has been no more orderly and law-abiding people in the United States than those in this immediate locality.—There was indeed a disposition to violence and lawlessness in which our colored people have been led by bad and designing men, but this being checked by decided and timely steps on the part of white citizens, we have had little to complain of.—There is a tendency to idleness which leads to crime of a greater or lesser degree, but we hope to see this source of evil gradually rooted out.

We attribute this condition of affairs to the healthy influences of good citizens, white and black, nor are we unwilling to give the officers of the law due credit. There has been a determination to check every tendency to lawlessness, and we have passed through most exciting and trying scenes without serious trouble or difficulty. Even the present county canvass, more bitter than any we ever witnessed, although confined exclusively to different wings of the same party, has yet been without further harm than a free use of harsh epithets and violent words. And we can hardly blame the blacks when a United States Senator sets them the example.

We read of the lawless spirit in other portions of the State, and indeed throughout the whole country, and we have much reason to congratulate ourselves. We feel that it is owing to the influence of good men, and their refusal to prostitute principles and social distinctions to political and mercenary purposes.

We have been led into these thoughts by reading the following article from the Raleigh Sentinel in regard to a series of outrages perpetrated in the quiet town of Pittsboro'. The Sentinel says:

The Standard of this morning gives an account of the release of Dorset Davis, confined in the Pittsboro' jail for violation of the revenue law, by an armed mob, on Saturday night last. The Standard draws it very mild, and is not half so indignant as it usually is in announcing such acts of lawlessness. Perhaps this is referable to certain facts antecedent to, and connected with, the affair, which we proceed to give.

In the first place, the act was according to precedent set in that County by the U. L. A's and the H. O. A's.

Last September or October, on open daylight, during a rain storm, a company of negro leaguers of Chatham County broke open the jail in Pittsboro' and released some seven or eight prisoners, all colored, among them one or two under a charge of murder.

During the last Fall term of Chatham Superior Court, two white men, both members of the League and H. O. A's, were convicted of hog-stealing and sentenced by Judge Tourgee to a short (and, as many thought, inadequate) term of imprisonment. On Sunday evening, while the bells were ringing, and within fifty yards of where Judge Tourgee was staying, the Leagues released these two convicts, together with several other prisoners, (two of them confined on a charge of burglary,) by ascending to an upper window of the jail on a ladder, and with axes and poles opening the doors of the cells in which the prisoners were confined.

About a month ago, two convicted murderers, John Smith and Nero Davis, both colored, and another colored prisoner, having been furnished tools from without, had nearly effected their escape from the jail, there being only one screw of the last lock to be removed, when Dorset Davis, who was in one of the lower rooms, gave the alarm, and they were secured and returned to their cells. They have since declared that, if they can get at Dorset Davis, they will kill him for giving the alarm, and the authorities of the county have since been very cautious not to let any one approach the convicts to give them the means again of effecting their escape.

With regard to the release of Davis, last Saturday night, there are two solutions.—Davis is a Radical and is thought to be a member of the league, and it is conjectured that the mob who released him consisted of his brother leaguers who came to help him "in his time of great need."

The other solution is that Davis' friends forcibly released him to prevent his being murdered by the prisoner whose escape he had been instrumental in preventing, as they had sworn to take his life if they could again get down to his cell, which former occurrences warranted his friends in concluding they might be enabled to do.

There is one more remotely probable solution, and that is that the mob intended to release the negro murderers, but failed on account of the additional precaution that had been taken in increasing their irons, and that Davis escaped while they were making the effort; and that, finding they could not easily release the prisoners, and fearing detection if they carried, they locked the jail and left.

From the facts given above, all of which are well known and can be fully substantiated, it is very clear who, or what class, of persons, are chargeable with the lawlessness manifesting itself in that part of the State.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.—JUDGE OF THE SPECIAL COURT.—We append the following decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mary McLaurin, from this county, which we are kindly permitted to copy by Judge Cantwell. It will be seen that it is decided that in cases of larceny Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction. Heretofore it was only by a very strong inference of what the law meant that they have been able to try these cases.

It will be seen also that the Judge of the Special Court has no right to issue a writ of habeas corpus in a case beyond the jurisdiction of his Court, which extends not to cases of larceny. The defendant mistook her remedy in not applying to a Judge of the Superior Court for the proper writ.

The decision is as follows:
NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT—JUNE TERM, '69.
Mary McLaurin, vs. State.
Special Court.

DICK, J.—A Justice of the Peace has no jurisdiction to try a person charged with the offense of larceny. State vs. Jarvis, at this term.
The defendant was, therefore, improperly convicted, and imprisoned, but she has mistaken her remedy. She ought to have appealed to the

Superior Court, from the Judgment of the Justice, or have applied to a Judge of the Superior Court, or a Justice of the Supreme Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, as they have general jurisdiction in all cases of unlawful imprisonment.—Act of Feb. 4th, 1869.
The jurisdiction of the Special Court of Wilmington is limited to the trial of misdemeanors committed within the corporate limits of said city. City of Wilmington vs. Davis, at this term.
The power of the Judge of said Special Court to issue writs of habeas corpus, conferred by Act of 1868 chap. 12, sec. 17, is confined to criminal cases within his jurisdiction, and cannot be extended by implication to cases which he cannot hear and determine. He has no jurisdiction in cases of larceny. State vs. Houghton, at this term.—His Honor therefore had no power to issue the writ of habeas corpus in this case, and the proceedings are dismissed.
A true copy.
W. H. BAGLEY, Clerk.
Per Johnston Jones, D. C.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We cannot say that we envy the self-satisfactory manner in which our Charlotte exchanges chuckle over the result of the reorganization of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, nor can we altogether approve of the sectional bias, which some of them attempt to give to it. Everybody is more or less selfish, and in their triumph, even at great sacrifice, we suppose they should be entirely welcome to the satisfaction and the advantage which it affords. So far as it is a sectional matter, they owe their triumph to the favor of Governor Holden and his implacable hatred to our section of the State, and not, as we honestly believe, to what is for the best welfare of the road.

If our Charlotte friends had confined themselves to harmless expressions of joy over the result, we would have nothing to say, but intoxicated at their triumph, their insinuations, more than their outspoken expressions, are, to say the least, calculated to offend.

The old charge which we have so often repeated, that the road west of Charlotte has been neglected by the former officers, is repeated more or less directly by all. The present insinuations are that it has been the fault of Colonel COWAN that the western end of the road has not been pushed forward. From these insinuations no one is better prepared or more willing to defend that gentleman than Mr. GROS, who has heretofore had charge of the Western Division as Superintendent, and has now been promoted to the General Superintendency of the entire road. An examination of the Reports of this Company will show that all has been done for that end of the line which the Board of Directors could do. It has received its full share of the proceeds from the sale of bonds, and also cash has been sent from this end of the line to assist the other. The true cause of the mistake which the western friends of the Road have made is to be found in the fact that the eastern end of the road has been making from one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, while the other end was not paying its expenses. We do not desire, in making this statement, to detract from the compliment paid to Mr. GROS. We believe he has devoted to his work the full measure of ability and energy; but it could not be expected that a short piece of railroad, like that which he had charge of, could possibly pay its way in our sparsely settled country.

We must deny that there was any struggle between Wilmington and Charlotte as stated by our friend of the Times. To be sure the extracts which we copied from the Democrat and Observer in advance of the election of Dr. Sloan as President showed a disposition on their part to make it a sectional question, and announced in advance the removal of headquarters, shops, &c., to Charlotte. This, in addition to the unaccountable prejudice of Governor Holden to our entire section of the State, as evidenced in his appointment of Directors, gave, indeed, some color to the idea, which we now have authoritatively from our Charlotte contemporaries. We had no such feelings in the matter, for if it had gone off on that question, Dr. Sloan and his Directors would never have been recognized as such until they had established their claims before a legal tribunal. The conflict here was between the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works. The majority of Stockholders most assuredly believed that the power of making the appointments is vested in the Superintendent of Public Works, but their vote was determined by the conviction that they were not competent to decide, and had no right to decide, a purely legal question, but that it was a question for the Courts only. In the meantime they believed that the Directors appointed by the Governor were de facto the representatives of the State, and that they were bound to recognize them. Not one single word was said in the whole discussion concerning the interests of either Charlotte or Wilmington, and but for the efforts of a Wilmington man there is no question of the fact that the Directors appointed by the Governor and the Directors appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works would have all been rejected, and the meeting would have adjourned to await the action of the Courts. The intimidation by the Democrat that the Stockholders were frightened into an acknowledgment of the authority of the Governor by the silly bravado of Major Smith in announcing that the Directors appointed by the Governor would meet, without regard to the action of the Convention, and proceed to elect officers, is unworthy of the editor of that paper, and of the grave subject under discussion.

In regard to the vote for President in the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors we are not advised. Our Directors here never know on the streets what happens at the Board. We do know that all the Directors elected by the Stockholders are strong personal and official friends of Colonel COWAN, and that they have great confidence in him. This must be so, for they have always cheerfully and heartily sustained his course as President. If the vote was cast as published, we suppose that some of the Directors were influenced by the same high and honorable motives which influenced their action as Stockholders. They knew it was a fixed fact that Dr. Sloan was to be President of the Company, and they did not care to consume their time, or to create ill-feeling between the members of the Board by unnecessary

and merely factious opposition. As Colonel COWAN and Colonel H. W. GILES said in the meeting, when they accepted the amended charter, they knew what was to be the result of it, and, without doing, they were willing to abide by their contract.

We do trust that the future history of this Road will not be a record of a struggle between sections. This would be more unfortunate for its welfare than the political uses to which it will be put. Our people certainly should not be led into hostility through the evil influences of Governor Holden. His prejudices to us have overshadowed his regard for his party in this section. If he could get up an injurious conflict between Wilmington and Charlotte his fiendish objects would be accomplished. But our sympathies and interests cannot be brought into conflict except through prejudices as blind as they would be disastrous. We are and must remain friends. Connected, as we hope we soon will be commercially, by bonds of iron, we trust our union of "hearts and hands" will be even stronger and more lasting.

LARGE COTTON PLANT.—A friend informs us of the existence of a large and most productive cotton plant on the plantation of Capt. J. C. McMillan at Teachey's Depot, Duplin county. This plant has fully 179 lobes grown, bolls and forms—of which 79 are full grown blossoms. This is by far ahead of any stalk we have yet heard of in the State.

The undersigned will commence in a few days the publication of a new daily paper in the city of Norfolk, Va. It will be political and commercial in character, devoted to the best interests of the South, and especially to the development of the resources of Virginia and North Carolina, and to the increase of the commercial importance of Norfolk.

The first issue, without some unforeseen delay should occur, will appear Monday, the 16th of August. My editorial brethren of North Carolina and Virginia will confer a favor by giving notice of this new enterprise, and by entering upon its exchange list, at once, the Norfolk Evening Herald.
S. D. POOL.

Education by the "Friends" in the South.

The New York Observer publishes the following extract from a letter recently addressed to the President of the "Friends of the South," and which gives a cheering account of the progress of the enterprise established by the "Friends" of Baltimore for white education in North Carolina, the Philadelphia Friends having the colored children in very much the same districts. "It has been a great pleasure to us as well as benevolence exhibited by the 'Friends' of Baltimore in their humane efforts in the field of Southern educational labor."

BALTIMORE, July 5, 1869.
My Dear Friend:—Time of the 23d instant is received, and it gives me pleasure to furnish "information in the conduct of our schools in North Carolina, and their success."

At the close of the war, in 1865, "Friends" organized an association in Baltimore on behalf of colored children, and for the education of our children in North Carolina, about 1,300, between the ages of five and eighteen. We opened with twelve schools and 600 pupils. The people generally, however, took such interest in the work that we soon made it a regular system of education, which now embraces a Normal school, 42 primary schools, with 3,000 pupils; a Normal Sabbath school, about 50 Sabbath schools, and nearly 4,000 pupils; over this department we have our Superintendent of education.

Our industrial department embraces a model farm, an agricultural implement and seed depot, eighteen agricultural clubs, and 450 subscribers to agricultural papers; all under the care of another superintendent, who is the farmer and lecturer. He has solved the great question, for in 1867 he imported and sold at cost 500 pounds of clover seed, in 1868 5,000 pounds, and in 1869, 19,880 pounds. Both superintendents reside near High Point, Guilford county, but our work is scattered through eleven counties, and reaches from the Atlantic to the mountains. The main features are thoroughness combined with simplicity and cheapness; the moral and social of all classes—every Friend's child in the State being well educated. The other 1,700 children are neighbors, without regard to creed or politics. The schools are half self-sustaining, and are aided by a judicious committee in each neighborhood; fifty-two of the fifty-eight teachers are natives of Carolina, and it is a home work, as far as possible. The main feature, however, is the normal; during each summer vacation of two months, for four years past, we have boarded the teachers and admitted them at a central point, and trained them thoroughly in every department of education. The result has been a concert of action, sympathy, acquaintance—in fact, the strength of our work is in this devoted band of young teachers. All of them I believe to be earnest Christians, and we have adopted the same plan to improve our Sabbath schools, and the spring we collect the superintendents and teachers for a week at several points, and drill them for their special work. We held four such normals the past spring. I have been much pleased to see the progress made, at which, for two days, we presented, for free, two lectures, including Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Friends.—The South presents a glorious field for religious and educational labor. The children are very attractive, their minds bright, and behavior unexceptionable. In four years we have never had a difficulty with parents, children or neighbors. Work of this kind should be sustained upon a moral and religious basis only, and the result will be hearty co-operation on the part of all.

We have whites exclusively under our care, but our Philadelphia Friends have the colored children in very much the same districts, and their mission work is nearly as large and quite as successful and interesting. Including a large outlay for physical relief, and the boarding school, our agricultural department, our expenditure has been nearly \$100,000. After this year we expect to make the work self-sustaining.

The Quickest Trip on Record.

The Onward steamship Russia, on her last outward trip from New York to Liverpool, is claimed to have made the fastest time on record, viz: 8 days 4 hours and 45 minutes. In this trip she beat the Scotia, who had made the fastest time on record, either way, by two hours and a half, that steamer having made the run in 8 days 7 hours and 15 minutes. A vote of thanks and a handsome testimonial were presented to Capt. Lott by the passengers on his arrival at Liverpool.

Two boxes of bees passed through Cleveland in the mail last week.

Duel Between Convicts at the Auburn State Prison.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Evening Advertiser, July 30.

An "affair of honor," resulting from a standing quarrel, managed strictly in accordance with the code, came off between two "State men" at the prison immediately after breakfast Friday morning, with all the accessories of seconds and bloodletting. The principals were Mr. Deming, Esq., K. O. (kitchen cook) and the Honorable Mr. Gibson, a shoemaker in the collar shop. Deming being the challenger, Gibson had the right to choice of weapons, and being incapacitated by reason of heart disease from using fists, declared for swords or knives. The swords not being furnished by the State, knives were accepted, and by their arbitration the arbitrators were to stand or fall. Preliminaries arranged, the bladesburg of the encounter was located in the house, to which Deming repaired, armed with his professional weapon, a keen-edged Damascus broad-knife, Gibson rendezvousing at the prison, and armed with a cut-throat razor. With undaunted mien and chivalrous bearing the doughty knights of the stripe proceeded with their professional tools to mortal combat, their attendant esquires at hand and eager for the fray.

As they met, Deming with his broad-knife, and Gibson with his razor, with a ten-inch cut of the scalp, receiving in return a scientific leather cut from the square-ended above knife, which inflicted a flesh wound from the side around to the stomach, some three inches deep and ten inches long, touching up the ribs and penetrating the lungs. At this point the affair of a professional man from the meat cellar rushed in with his beef-cutting implement, or battle-axe, to the relief of his principal, when the further progress of the duel was obstructed by a descent of the "police," and the wounded men were taken to the hospital. We are informed that there are no hopes of a fatal termination of the casualties.

Southern Reconstruction.

The Dent Movement in Mississippi.—President Grant and the Radicals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1869.

The status of the President in respect to the new party movement is not definitely settled, notwithstanding the positive assertion of the Radical press. He is fully committed in writing to the Walker party in Virginia. I have no doubt, however, he has permitted the members of his Cabinet to pursue what course each may see proper to make out for himself individually. The best evidence that the Cabinet is not a unit upon this important point is that the members of the War, and Interior, cannot be prevailed upon to endorse the renegade Stokes.

General Dent's father, I learn, goes a little beyond the platform of the Mississippi "Republican Conservatives." The General himself significantly approves of the policy suggested by the President to the extremists, and it is hinted that the President will have been furnished with a design. No one here believes that General Grant is inimical to the election of his brother-in-law to the Governorship of Mississippi. The latter's success is beyond question, as is also that of General in Tennessee.

A deep incentive is therefore attributed to our excellent Chief Magistrate. By committing the extremists to the prescriptive domains of Butler and the carpet baggers, and planting himself firmly upon the middle ground of the father-in-law and brother-in-law in Mississippi, and recognizing the plan of the "Conservatives" in Virginia, he will be enabled to subject to ignominious defeat all the tricksters who threaten his Administration with disaster in the future. It is a splendid chance, and the future of the Union hangs in the balance. Greeley sees where all this will end, and has laid an anchor to windward.

General Grant has been much underrated as a politician. Boutwell was put upon him against his will, under a threat of rejecting other nominations. The dismissal of the impudent financial minister would merely anticipate events, without demolishing the Yankee free-pullers who intruded him upon an assumed unpopularity. A wedge is now being driven through the very heart of the party and the advent director of the process does it in a manner that forces enemies from the very men who have the greatest reason to deplore the catastrophe. Is blood thicker than water?

The President left town abruptly.—While here he was uncommonly taciturn. Nothing of importance was even mooted in the Cabinet council. Virginia politicians interested in the late movement give ominous nods of congratulation. Judge Sharkey is mightily pleased, and altogether the millennium seems to be nigh.

In a very few weeks (it may be days) political news of a more decided character may be expected. At this moment everything is remarkably dull.—Special Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.

Josh Billings' Papers.

Counselling with fear is the way cowards are made; counselling with hope is the way heroes are made; counselling with faith is the way Christians are made.

The most dangerous characters in the world are those who live in the suburbs of virtue—they are rotten ice.

Laziness is a good deal like money—the more a man has of it the more he seems to want.

There is no such thing as inheriting virtue—money and titles and fever sores can be inherited.

Life is like a mountain—after climbing up one side, and sliding down the other side, we put up the sled.

When a man proves a literary failure he generally sets up for critic, and like the man in the moon, who has lost all his brush in the trap, he has a fine long tail without hankering to bob it.

The devil owes most of his success to the fact that he is always on hand.

There is many who are cut out for smart men, but won't pay for making up.

How many people there are whose souls lay in them like the pith of a goose quill.

For the Boys.

There is a boy of 15 years of age in Blackhawk county, Iowa, whose father died three years ago, leaving his widow and child a eighty acre farm burdened with \$1,000 mortgage. He has taken the sole charge of the farm, paid off the mortgage, purchased a harrow, a sulky, plough, a wagon and a set of harness, besides a \$30 sewing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter.

A Smart Child.

A good story comes from Rome. In preparation for the Ecumenical Council the Pope ordered from the architect certain embellishments, the plan for which was brought for his inspection by that gentleman's little boy. Charmed by the plan, the Pope opened a drawer full of gold and said to the child, "Take a handful of gold as a reward for the beauty of your father's work." "Holy Father," replied the child, "take it out for me; your hand is bigger than mine." Plus IX could not help smiling, and obeyed the child.

For the Journal.

"J. C. Abbott, U. S. S. N. C."

Two New Hampshire gentlemen were recently traveling between Washington and Richmond, and seeing on a trunk, "J. C. Abbott, U. S. S. N. C." Billings called out to his companion.—"I say, Wofford, you suppose this is our Jo. Abbott, of New Hampshire?" "O, yes."

"What does this 'U. S. S. N. C.' mean?" "Why, he claims to be United States Senator from some of the bed-ridden States of the South, but from which I don't know, and it matters little, for he can represent none of them. Though despoiled of their property by the war, they are high-toned, honorable, just, reliable and brave; and what character, or part of this character can he represent?"

"But what does the N. C. stand for?" "No Solomon beyond a question."

A North Carolinian who overheard the conversation joined in.

"Why, gentlemen, N. C. stands for North Carolina." "Jo. C. Abbott, United States Senator from North Carolina." "He not only claims to represent North Carolina politically in the Senate, but has recently been elected President of the Wilmington Water Works Company."

"Water Works Company—what does he know of water works? What are his qualifications?" "His friends say he is well adapted and has a peculiar genius for this business."

Yonder he got into a squabble with Sprague, of Rhode Island, and in the controversy Big Fraid got unaccountably alarmed at Little Fraid. Little Fraid said Big Fraid was a puppy dog and proved it—and succeeded in getting him into a big scare, and it is known all over the world that the little puppy dog puppy badly, he immediately goes into the Water Works business."

A general burst of laughter followed this explanation and ended the conversation.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Radical Discussion at Leesburg.

Dear Journal:—Last Saturday the quaint little town of Leesburg was honored by a visit from six or seven of your townsmen who repaired hither for the purpose of setting forth the claims of their respective favorites in the approaching election. As we were somewhat infected by a thirst to quaff at the fountain of political enlightenment we made our advent in time to witness the theatrical scenes and performances enacted, in comparison to which the dramatic scenes of the great Roman Empire would be considered no contest. The order of the day was as follows: In the Chair, R. W. Jarvis, Esq. The first speaker Mr. Joseph A. Dupont, a gentleman from the State of Maine, and of decided carpet-bag proclivities who wielded a vigorous tongue and fist in favor of Eagles. His gesticulations, manipulations, &c., succeeded admirably in upsetting a pitcher of cold water on our friend Kate who manifested a horrid disapprobation of so unceremonious a baptism. After Mr. D.'s part of the performance was ended, the Hon. Mr. Price, Mr. Larkin's better-half came from behind the scenes and literally demolished his antagonist with times of stentorian thunder. Next came Mahson, "Tall and Slender, Straight and Thin," presenting the ghastly appearance of the sage philosopher and statesman and with a voice of solemn admonition proceeded to denounce his able audience.—This terrible individual of favored Africa, made feeble efforts to overthrow the arguments of his opponent Price.—He was responded to by Wingate, a gentleman of similar descent, who came forward with sparkling animation— buoyed up by a sense of right together with the most unscrupulous, technically speaking. He exposed quite an amount of rotteness in "Denmark," to the extreme disgust of his enemies and the astonishment of his colored hearers, who never imagined that there could be so much corruption in the G. A. R. During his oration, which was highly interrupted by Mahson, who gave him the benefit of his opinions to the effect that he lied. Some confusion reigned—two or three speakers on the floor at once will confuse any audience. Next came Arnold the invincible, the lion of the tribes of the North, who came forward with a warmth equal to the July sun, dwelling chiefly on his own merits and abusing that of others, he ranted and raved until he made the blood boil in the veins of those he stigmatized—more confusion— more hard names; spectators look for a wind and whirly escape, but the rising wrath, Mahson, Price, Wingate, Galloway, and others on the floor at once, all speaking at the top of their voices, which was fortunate, as each one was unable to hear the vile imprecations hurled at the other. They so confused the thinking apparatus of those who live in the suburbs of virtue—they are rotten ice.

It is requested that at the same time they reply to this invitation the officers invited address the surviving ranking officers of their corps, and express, if practicable, their intention to be present, and he is also requested to communicate with the Secretary.

Arrangements are in progress to secure to the visiting officers the courtesy of free travel to and from the place of this reunion, over the railroads leading thither.

The association has also arranged for the comfort of the officers charges to a very moderate price, while securing comfort and every desirable attention.

The press of the country has also been requested to further the consummation desired, and is generously responding.

The officers and directors sincerely hope that the reunion will be a happy and agreeable and convenient to accept of the invitation hereby tendered to this reunion, which will be an occasion of great personal and public as well as historic interest.

Awaiting your reply, I am, very respectfully, yours,
D. McCONAUGHY,
Secretary of the Association.

The following is a list of the officers of the association: President—John W. Geary. Board of Directors—Hon. Henry C. Cary, Edmund A. Souder, Esq.; General J. W. Foster, Wm. M. Hendb, Esq.; Hon. A. O. Ligon, Esq.; Hon. T. Esq.; Hon. T. B. Dauner, Hon. D. McConaughy, R. G. McCracken, Esq.; Geo. Arnold, Esq.; A. D. Buckler, Professor M. L. Stover, Dr. Charles Horner. Vice President—R. G. McCracken, Esq. Treasurer—George Arnold, Esq. Secretary—Hon. D. McConaughy.

Terrible Riot on a Mississippi River Steamboat.

Eight Men Reported Killed.

Chicago, July 29.

A terrible riot was reported on board the steamer Dubuque, at Hampton, on the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Rock Island. A number of raftsmen, who took passage on the boat at Rock Island, insisted on being allowed to occupy the cabin, and being refused, commenced a row, which became general, not only with the crew, but passengers. Eight men were reported killed. The Sheriff of Rock Island was telegraphed, and immediately started for the scene of action with a large force.

The crops in the West and Northwest, says:

"The wheat, oat, and barley crops have been secured in the entire valley of the Ohio, in excellent condition, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Hay has been injured some, while being harvested by the heavy rains, but not seriously. The sowing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter."

The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday, says:

"The wheat, oat, and barley crops have been secured in the entire valley of the Ohio, in excellent condition, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Hay has been injured some, while being harvested by the heavy rains, but not seriously. The sowing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter."

The crops in the West and Northwest, says:

"The wheat, oat, and barley crops have been secured in the entire valley of the Ohio, in excellent condition, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Hay has been injured some, while being harvested by the heavy rains, but not seriously. The sowing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter."

The crops in the